

POISONER'S ARREST NEAR

GERMANS SEEK FOOTHOLES IN LATIN AMERICA

Senators Hold Documents
Showing Blow at the
Monroe Doctrine.

HALTED BY GREAT WAR

BY ARTHUR BEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Extraordinary revelations of the reported plan of Germany to establish a foothold in several republics of the western hemisphere and in the Danish West Indies, in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, are in the possession of the committee on foreign relations of the United States senate.

The committee is carefully guarding the evidence from publication because of fear of the effect it might have upon public opinion. So impressed were senators with the advisability of suppressing the information that the motion to debate the Nicaraguan treaty in the open senate, which would have entitled disclosure of the German plan, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

In deference to the same considerations the proposed Colombian and Haitian treaties will be debated by the senate behind closed doors.

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS.
The documents in the possession of the committee purport to prove:

That Germany sought to establish a sphere of influence in Nicaragua by purchase of the interoceanic canal route and the right to establish naval bases.

That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Colombia by negotiation of an interoceanic canal concession and the purchase of plantations and the establishment of a naval base at Cartagena.

That Germany gained paramount influence in Paraguay by organizing the army and is carrying out a similar plan in Chile.

That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Haiti through control of the customs and the establishment of a naval base at Port St. Nicholas.

That Germany practically controls the island of St. Thomas by bases from Denmark, and has established there a base of great strategic value, particularly because of its proximity to Porto Rico and the Panama canal.

READY TO REVIEW REPORT.
The committee also has received many papers indicating that, although the European war has interrupted the execution of these plans, Germany intends to resume the efforts to participate in the affairs of the western hemisphere as soon as peace shall be re-

stored. Because of their bearing upon the execution of the Monroe doctrine the German operations are of vital importance to the United States.

The question of defending the Monroe doctrine is inextricable from the question of preparedness, a war which everyone is now considering.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
President Wilson has asserted that the United States will continue to back the Monroe doctrine, with force if necessary, and is endeavoring to commit the South and Central American republics to a non-American partnership with the United States in maintaining this stand.

Those who contend that the Monroe doctrine cannot be defended at all costs by European designs declare it would be impossible to provide an American army which any nation can stand by re-

quest. On the other hand, many statements prove that the American people never dreamt of a costly waste of blood and treasure in an attempt to prevent a European or Asiatic nation from gaining a foothold in some remote part of South America, for example. They are from this viewpoint that a navy and army of sufficient size to defend the United States and its possessions are all that is necessary.

TRAIN ARMY OF PANAMA.
Official reports disclose the nature of the hold Germany has upon the United States, and the American forces which have already made a strong position in the country. The United States recently established an independent

City Night Fatal to Old Hunter and Moonshiner

"King of the Kankakee,"
Ancient Son of Woods,
Dies in Hammond.

FRIEND OF NOTABLES

Fate played a grim prank on the "King of the Kankakee River" yesterday.

A gun left over from the days of Daniel Boone, hundred of wealthy sportsmen in Chicago, northern Illinois, and Indiana, knew the "king." As his little shooting lodge ten miles into the woods from Thayer, Ind., Gen. Low Wallace, the Moonshiner of South Bend, and notorious from every part of the middle west had been his guest year after year.

Dressed in skins.

He had been hunted and arrested periodically for moonshining, poaching, and fishing out of season. Roughly tanned animal skins had been his clothes for fifty years. He lived and fought with his gun on a charge of murder.

A bereaved mother's sympathy for another mother in kindred sorrow brought about this startling development in the case growing out of the death of Miss Marian Lambert, the Lake Forest High school girl found dead in the snow of Helm's woods last Thursday.

Mrs. Lambert called State's Attorney Dady to her home and told him she did not believe young Orpet had killed his daughter.

SYMPATHY FOR HIS MOTHER.

"I have only sympathy in my heart for Miss Orpet," said Mrs. Lambert to the prosecutor. "No punishment the law might visit upon Will Orpet will give back my Marian. I want no vengeance of any kind, even if he is guilty, and I cannot believe he is."

The dead girl's mother has not been permitted to know that young Orpet betrayed her or that suspected natural was imminent.

GIRL'S CHUM TALKS.

The state's attorney, however, obtained some new evidence of the circumstantial order. He learned Miss Josephine Davis, the chum who spent the night before the tragedy with Marian Lambert, had admitted she had foreknowledge of the relations between Marian and Orpet. She also was taken into custody for her confidence regarding the appointment for the girl in the woods which ended in the girl's death.

"I have Marian been too friendly with Orpet," Miss Davis said, "and that she feared the consequences. She told me the 'big decision' would come when she met Orpet in the woods, but she did not say she intended to kill herself."

FATHER KEEPS HOPE.

R. O. Orpet, father of the prisoner, attaches great importance to Miss Davis' story.

"I am told on good authority," said Mr. Orpet, "that Miss Davis knows facts which ought to clear my son. Miss Davis said Marian just before her death, but did not know of the tragedy, until late on Wednesday. It is known, however, that Miss Davis told friends in Highland Park that she must hurry back to Lake Forest to prevent a death. This means, I think, that Miss Davis knew that Marian was contemplating suicide."

SILENT LETTERS SEIZED.

As the sensational north shore tragedy passed into this unexpected phase, it became known that for several days the Lake Forest authorities had had in their possession sixty letters written by Orpet and Miss Lambert to one another which disclose the successive stages of their romance from its happy beginning in the Deerfield High school to its tragic close among the snowdrifts.

In these epistles, Orpet stands revealed as a youthful voluntary who had a kindly maid to her ruin, and finally threw her overboard when he had tired of her and another's charms and repudiated her.

POISONED ACED THIS POISON.

The poison that killed Miss Marian Lambert was arsenic and dissolved in some liquid not yet determined.

This definite fact was announced by Dr. E. L. Clegg, pathologist of Chicago's Hoffman's clinic.

Dr. Clegg was consulted with the views of the dead girl by the Lake Forest authorities and retained in the prosecution, vice versa, in the investigation. He subpoenaed the records of Doctor J. S. Tracy of Elmhurst, and will make a detailed report to that official today.

He will then over the organ and the

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

GIRL'S MOTHER PLEADS ORPET BE SET FREE

Mrs. Lambert Voices Her
Sympathy for Accused
Slayer's Parents.

60 LETTERS BARE LOVE.

ST. WALTER NOBLE BURNS.

Pressure was brought to bear on

State's Attorney Ralph Dady of Lake

county yesterday to influence him to

free William H. Orpet, the University

of Wisconsin junior held at Waukegan

on a charge of murder.

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ON POISON PLOT TRAIL.

Friend of Missing Cook Who Is Held by Police, Young Woman at Cronin's Boarding Place

Who Got "Nerves," and "Mysterious Code" Numbers.

Grahame-White, British Airman, Gravely Injured

Fifteen Killed, Number
Wounded, by Raids
on Italian Towns.

FAMOUS CHURCH HIT

HASSEBOUCHE, France, Feb. 18.—Claude Grahame-White, the British aviator, has been wounded gravely. No details have been obtained. He was commissioned a Lieutenant last month.

Lieut. Grahame-White won international prominence several years ago by his spectacular flights in England and America. He enlisted in the naval corps at the outbreak of the war and was appointed temporary flight commander.

A year ago he had a narrow escape from death. After participating in a raid by a squadron of aeroplanes on Belgian towns he fell into the sea, but was picked up by a cruiser.

Lieut. Grahame-White's wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Taylor of New York, obtained last month a decree for the restitution of her conjugal rights, an action which in England is a preliminary step to a suit for divorce.

RAID TOWNS IN ITALY.

RARI, Feb. 18.—Austrian aeroplanes made a raid yesterday over Ravenna and the neighboring towns of Codigore and Battistola in northeastern Italy, near the Adriatic.

A Havas dispatch from Rome says fifteen persons were killed and a number of others were wounded. Several women and children were among the injured.

A hospital and the barracks of Sant' Apollinare at Ravenna were damaged.

(The Church of Our Lady Aeroplane was created in the years 1915 and 1916, and is the largest of the basilicas still existing at Ravenna.)

REPORT ISSUED IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—The following official communication was issued today:

Saturday afternoon, a Austrian squadron destroyed two station warehouses and the Ravenna station and badly damaged sulphur and sugar factories. Some incendiaries were dropped.

The aeroplanes were violently bombarded by the anti-aircraft unit at Gern. A second squadron hit the pumping works at Codigore Cavallino with several heavy bombs. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

THE ST. WALTER NOBLE BURNS.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The following offi-

cial statement was issued by the war of-

ice tonight:

Our aeroplanes bombarded enemy positions, and the railway establish-

ments at La Panna and Poperinghe.

An attack made by an enemy aeroplane on Ghiselles, south of Ostend, caused no damage.

MISS GRACE HOWARD.

FRENCH CRUISER IS DIVER VICTIM, BELIEF IN PARIS

Admiral Charner Last Heard
From on Feb. 8; Two British
Ships Reported Sunk.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The following official statement was given out here today: The ministry of marine fears for the fate of the cruiser Admiral Charner, which has been patrolling the Syrian coast. No news has been received from the cruiser since Feb. 8, when, according to a German telegram, a submarine sank a French warship.

(The Admiral Charner under normal conditions carried a crew of 570. It was 347 feet long, 44 feet beam, and displaced 4,680 tons. It was armed with two 7.5 inch guns in turrets forward and aft, six 6.5 inch guns, four 300 pounders, four three pounders, six one pounders, and four torpedo tubes. It was laid down in 1888.)

British Steamer Sunk.
LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Springwell has been sunk in the Mediterranean as on its way from London to Calais. A British steamer to Malta says it was torpedoed without warning. The officers and crew, numbering twenty-three, were picked up and landed at Malta.

(The Springwell was a 485 foot long, 4,635 ton gross. It was built in 1911 and owned by the Well lines of Newcastle, England.)

Another British Ship Sunk.
Lloyd's reports that the British steamer Cedarswood, 654 ton gross, was built in 1907 and owned in Middleborough, England, was sunk. Two members of its crew were saved.

(The Cedarswood was a vessel of 1,533 tons. It was last reported as having arrived at Bilbao Jan. 9.)

Zeebrugge German Scout Base.
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—The Telegraph says the German scout vessels in the North sea are believed to have gone out of Zeebrugge, as it is known armed trawlers are stationed there and that some vessels which formerly were not at port have been lying there under steam.

Norwegian Gull Gained.
HARTEPOOL, Eng., Feb. 13.—Sixteen members of the Norwegian ship Alhama, which was sunk by a mine or a torpedo in the North sea on Thursday night, have been landed here. Two of the men are injured.

The explosion shattered the after part of the ship and it numbered in two minutes. The members of the crew escaped in a boat and were picked up by another Norwegian ship and brought here.

German Gunboat Lost.

HAVRE, Feb. 13.—A dispatch received from the Belgian forces operating on Lake Tanganyika, Africa, says the German gunboat Hedwig von Wissmann has been sunk in a naval combat off Albertville. Two of the German crew were killed. The remainder of the men on board the gunboat were taken prisoners.

RUMOR OF KITCHIN OUSTING
NONSENSE, CLARK DECLARES

Speaker Labels Chatter About Side-tracking Majority Leader as
"Outer Tomfoolery."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—(Special)—That Representative Kitchin of North Carolina will be ousted from the majority leadership of the house unless he gets in line for President Wilson's policies on national defense, the war commission, and the ship purchase bill was denied to-night by Speaker Clark.

He said Mr. Kitchin is only ex-officio member of the majority and it is not necessary for him to move the fight for the cause of outer bill. The speaker added, however, that he himself will take the floor in support of administration measures when other leaders are wanting.

All this talk about denouncing Claude Kitchin is arrant nonsense," Speaker Clark said. "Also the chatter about side-tracking him is utter tomfoolery. It's a pity that all Democrats do not agree about all things; but Mr. Kitchin has as much right to his opinion as the president has to his or I have to mine."

No man can pull a proposition through the house by mere strength. The entire measure of success, in that case and in most cases, is to get the majority by the people's hands, to rub the hair the right way or the left, and to come directly with measures, regarding rather than advertising to drive, yielding in now familiar form as a rock in fundamental.

AUTONOMY FOR POLAND,
OVERTURE BY BOTH SIDES.

Germany Said to Be Considering
Forming Additional Army of
500,000 Men Under New Regime.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 4 a. m.—A dispatch to the Paris correspondent states that Germany is making strenuous efforts to induce the Poles to agree to almost autonomy under the suzerainty of Germany, in which event Germany will have an additional army of 500,000 Poles. The dispatch adds that Polish leaders in Switzerland believe it is imperative for the anti-tsarist allies to guarantee Polish autonomy, which was promised by the Russian emperor, in order to prevent the Poles from accepting the German proposal.

U. S. BRIGADE FOR CANADA
Two Thousand Americans Living
in Dominion to Be Recruited
for Service.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—A full brigade of approximately 4,000 Americans now living in Canada will be recruited for service with the Dominion forces on the front lines in France. It was announced here to-

Suffragists' Valentine to President.



U. S. TO CLASSIFY ARMED VESSELS AS AUXILIARIES

Predicted Americans Will Be
Warned to Stay Off; Con-
gress May Pass Laws.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—(Special)—That President Wilson will classify armed liners and other merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers and prohibit Americans from taking passage upon such ships was predicted to-night by a high administration official.

Furthermore, he said, he would not be surprised if congress should enact legislation prohibiting Americans from traveling on ships of belligerent nationality because of the uncertainty that is likely to exist concerning their status as armed or unarmed vessels.

It is conceived that British steamers leaving American ports without mounted guns will be sunk by German submarines. Whether a gun was visible on the steamer at the time of the attack will be a matter of dispute between the British officers and the German submarine commander, as has happened in one or two cases. Moreover, British ships bound to the United States will not be subject to the prohibition of armament until they arrive.

Favor Law of Prevention.

In view of the increased danger to traveling Americans produced by the prospective conditions, many members of congress favor legislation designed to keep citizens of the United States off all belligerent ships.

The president and Secretary of State Lansing will define their attitude this week on the question of merchant ships being converted into auxiliary cruisers.

When robbers came into the home of Samuel Wakedoff, 2426 Bertram Avenue, Saturday night and chloroformed Mrs. Wakedoff, who was alone in the house, it was not a tornado that burst through a cellar door and flew at them, tearing the seat out of the trousers of one, a necktie of another, and littering them generally.

It was Prince.

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GIRL'S MOTHER MAKES PLEA FOR ORPET'S LIBERTY

Mrs. Lambert Voices Sympathy
for Accused Slayer's
Parents.

(Continued from first page.)

crystal powder found in the dead girl's hand to Dr. Walter S. Haines for further analysis. Dr. Haines is regarded as one of the foremost toxicologists in the world. He is expected home from California in a few days.

CRYSTALS DISSOLVED.

"I have analyzed the internal organs," said Dr. Le Count to Coroner Taylor over the telephone, according to the latter, "and I find that the poison was prussic acid. The crystals of the poison had been dissolved. The liquid was colorless, and as far as I could determine, odorless. It might have been water. It might have been sulphuric acid.

I could not tell, of course, whether the poison was mixed on the spot where the girl's body was found or whether it was taken into the woods in liquid form. The crystals found in the girl's hand may have been deposited after the liquid had spilled and evaporated.

If the liquid in which the prussic acid crystals were dissolved was water, I am at a loss to account for the burns which are said to have been left on the girl's lips, hand, and cheeks. Prussic acid does not burn flesh."

BUG POISON SUGGESTED.

It is possible, Coroner Taylor believes, that the question which ended the girl's life may have been ordinary bug poison. Both O. H. Orpet, the prisoner's father, and Frank Lambert, father of the girl, are caretakers on the estates of millionaires and keep on the premises cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid, which, in solution, they use to spray growing vegetables and greenhouse flowers to kill insects.

It would have been easy for Orpet to have obtained both these poisons from his father's home. It would have been equally as easy for Miss Lambert to have obtained them if pent on suicide.

BURNS' ONLY STAINS?

Coroner Taylor threw some doubt on the existence of burns on her body last night.

"At first, I thought that a number of stains on the girl's body were acid burns," said that official. "There was a dark stain on her right hand, two dark streaks leading from the left corner of her mouth to her ear, and a stain on her left arm. There was a little redness showing at the left corner of her mouth as if the acid had burned through."

"On closer examination I am not sure these stains were burns. It is possible they were merely stains. Prussic acid in a solution of water will not burn flesh. Neither, as far as I know, will it discolor it. If the prussic acid had been mixed with sulphuric acid the solution would have burned the skin."

Crystals in Her Hand.

"In the palm of the girl's right hand I found an encrustation of white crystals. I found these also on her left cheek, and some of the crystals were caked in her hair on the under side of her head. I should say that these crystals had been left after the liquid in which they had been dissolved had evaporated. I scraped ten grains of the crystals off the girl's skin and turned them over to Dr. Le Count for analysis."

State Attorney Ralph Dady told Coroner Taylor he believed the poison was prussic acid in a solution of sulphuric acid.

Container Missing Link.

The missing link in the evidence against Orpet is the last container in which the poison was carried to the spot in the woods where Miss Lambert drained it and died. If the authorities could find the bottle or box and footer, its purchase upon the young colleague they would feel that their case against him was complete.

The authorities are focusing on an investigation regarding Orpet's whereabouts Tuesday night—the night before he met Miss Lambert by the giant oak at the edge of Alton's Woods. Orpet had come to Lake Forest from Madison that night, having left Chicago and arranged to meet his father in the woods. The friend did not find the all-night letter was received at the Lam-

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

University Student Charged With Murder of High School Girl He Scoured for a New Love.



William Orpet

to relieve the situation, possibly by medicine, possibly by murder.

He cunningly planned alibi to prove that he knew himself at the edge of separate adventure. If he had known the real facts, he undoubtedly would not have laid all these criminal pins.

Miss Lambert was not in a delicate condition. The fact was indubitably established by Coroner Taylor's autopsy. Moreover, it developed yesterday that Miss Lambert, who had been deceived regarding her condition for several months, knew two weeks before her death that her fears were groundless. She confided to two of her girl friends two weeks before her death that she knew nothing was the matter with her.

In the light of events it seems probable that she intentionally allowed Orpet to continue under his delusion in the hope that she might hold him by the pathos of her supposed condition. If she had revealed the truth to him, it is now believed, it might have averted her death.

GIRL'S MOTHER DEFENDS ORPET.

Sympathy for the mother of William H. Orpet and earnest confidence in the innocence of the boy himself broke down the sense of spiritual calm in which Mrs. Lambert has moved since her daughter's tragic death. She passionately declared that Orpet should not be prosecuted for murder.

"He is innocent," she said. "Never will I consent to a charge of murder against him." And then, "Poor Mrs. Orpet! Poor Mrs. Orpet! Her trial is far more cruel than mine!"

GIRL'S CHUMA GUARD MOTHER.

A newspaper censorship established by the household and the "16 bunch," the girl friends of Marian Lambert, has so far guarded the mother from the more brutal truths concerning the girl's death.

She has no suspicion that Marian had fallen.

"The loyal '16 bunch,'" she called, "my girls," have made an agreement to do all they can to comfort her through the period of grief.

"I shall always remember Marian as I last saw her," said Mrs. Lambert. "Dressed in her serge suit, she called, 'Good-bye, mother! Have daddy meet me at the 5:00."

Mrs. Lambert at Church.

Mrs. Lambert yesterday attended the First Presbyterian church at Lake Forest, accompanied by the eighteen girl friends.

Eleanor Double and Josephine Davis sat right and left of Mrs. Lambert throughout the service.

Chumbers reluctantly opened her the pain of sorrow, and she appeared intensely interested in the sermon of the Rev. George Roberts Jr. on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

After church, Mrs. Lambert and the girls walked through the cemetery where Marian was buried Saturday and then returned home. At the Lambert home it was denied emphatically that Marian could in any way have got acid around the house.

No proof of this has yet come out, but it seems plausible. Orpet could have obtained the poison in the big sky with fear of his identity ever being learned.

He had once worked as a newspaper man in Chicago, and one might say, "knew the ropes." Consequently the purchase of the poison would be comparatively easy.

He said at first that he had wandered about the country side all night. He changed this later and said he had slept for the greater part of the night in his father's garage, on the Cyrus H. McCormick estate. The Orpet chauffeur casts doubt on this story by saying that he had once worked as a newspaper man in Chicago, and one might say, "knew the ropes." Consequently the purchase of the poison would be comparatively easy.

Orpet's cheerful, says Chum.

If Miss Lambert was oppressed by a sense of impending disaster due to her condition "it did not show in her behavior."

He was at her home when Orpet called her on the telephone Tuesday night just after he had stepped off the train from Madison. Miss Josephine Davis, 18, who had telephoned her and then sat down to the piano and played and sang for an hour as if her heart were a light as a feather."

Believed Her in Trouble.

There is reason to believe the tragedy was the result of a mistake on Orpet's part. He believed Miss Lambert was to become a mother. The last letter he wrote her, which she received on Tuesday, the letter in which he arranged the fatal tryst—shows plainly that he thought he was sure to have seen her, but did not.

Sheriff Has a Theory.

Sheriff Griffin advanced a theory which eventually may clear up this part of the mystery.

"My men have visited every drug store in Madison," said Sheriff Griffin, "and every drug store in every town along the north shore from Waukegan to Evanston. They have shown pictures of Orpet to the druggists, but so far they have found no evidence that he purchased any poison."

"The weather is 35 degrees above zero on Tuesday night, and it is hardly probable that in a district filled with friends

of Orpet's he would have seen him, but did not.

Orpet's Last September.

From the letters it was plain the romance reached a crisis last September. It was evident that soon afterward the girl's first concern caused alarm to both

of them.

POISON EASILY OBTAINED.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special]—A vigorous search for the source of the poison which brought death to Marian

Lambert is being prosecuted in Madison.

Two detectives, Dr. E. J. Schenck, science teacher in the University Chemistry building, and the man who arrested Orpet, identified this morning that he had seized Orpet this afternoon that "enough poison to kill an army" was carried by any university student in his possession.

"We don't keep it locked up," he said.

"We can't even keep a check on it because we have so much."

"We have never had any poison sent in the laboratory, but we have cyanide of potassium in great quantities. It is in crystal form, the crystals being smaller than grains of granulated sugar. It is kept on a shelf in the storeroom which is open practically all of the time. During the noon hour there is no one here, so we leave the door open. It would be easy for any one to come into the storeroom, and without being seen."

Orpet took a course in chemistry in his freshman year at the university, but dropped it after getting into journalism work.

The Other Woman Appears.

Finally there arrived the time when the shadow of the other woman fell across romance. Miss Cesette Youker, the assistant teacher of chemistry in the De Kalb Normal school, had stepped into young Orpet's life. He wrote to Miss Youker and told her of his change of affection. He declared he no longer loved her, and must break off his relations with her.

The girl's letters were pathetic in that

they did not to be cast off. She begged him to continue to be her sweetheart, to love her as he had before.

For a time there is a break in the continuity of the letters—a hiatus in which both ceased to write. Then a letter written by Orpet seems almost like a blow in the face in its direct attempt to rid himself of the girl who had caused to him.

"I have no time to come to the meeting between the two about Christine,"

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GERMANS SEIZE ENEMY TRENCHES ON WESTERN LINE

Berlin Official Report Tells of
Advance on Wide Front
in the Champagne.

BERLIN. Feb. 13.—The official statement issued by the general army headquarters today was as follows:

In Flanders, after lively artillery dueling, our patrols penetrated positions of the enemy. Southeast of Boesinge more than forty Englishmen were captured.

British artillery bombarded the town of Lille yesterday and Friday. Considerable material damage was done, but there was no loss of life or destruction of military property.

On our front between Le Basses canal and Arras, and also south of the Somme, hostilities were impeded by bad weather. In the fighting in the region northwest and west of Vimy up to Feb. 9 we captured nine officers, 662 men, and three five machine guns, two trench throwers, and stores of various descriptions.

Our artillery shelled heavily the enemy's positions between the Oise and Somme with good success, as is confirmed by patrols.

Tells of Champagne Gain.

In Champagne, south of Sainte Marie-à-PY, we stormed French positions extending over about 700 yards, capturing four officers and 262 men. Northwest of Maissone the Germans successfully made two violent attacks.

Hand-to-hand battles continued without interruption over the portion of our trenches to the east of Maissone de Champagne, where the French occupied on Feb. 11. Between the Meuse and the Moselle we destroyed by five large explosions the advanced trenches of the enemy over a front of thirty to forty yards.

Lively artillery fighting is proceeding in Lorraine and in the Vosges, south of Metz. East of St. Die a German detachment penetrated advanced portions of the enemy's position and captured more than thirty chasseurs.

French Official Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The official statement issued by the ministry of war today was as follows:

To the north of Vic-sur-Aisne our artillery dispersed enemy detachments which had advanced as far as our wire entanglements.

To the northeast of Soissons the Germans were able, after a bombardment, to reach one of our trenches in the neighborhood of the Croix road. A counter attack dislodged them completely. The enemy suffered a number of dead in the field and took some prisoners, of whom one was an officer.

The day was marked by a series of German attacks, extending from Hill 140 as far as the road between Neuville and La Ferte.

Attacks at Four Points.

In the morning the first attack was made without result, to the west of Hill 140. In the afternoon, after a violent bombardment of our positions, the enemy attacked at four different points along our front. Three of these attacks were stopped short by our curtain of fire and the fire of our infantry. In the course of the fourth the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line trench to the west of Hill 140. He was driven out of it by an immediate counter attack, in which he suffered appreciable losses in dead and wounded.

To the south of Fricourt an attack with grenades on our works failed.

To the east of the Oise we bombarded the enemy organization in front of Bapaume. Between Soissons and Reims the German artillery was particularly active. In the sectors of Soissons, Châlons, and Le Plessis our curtain of fire cut short infantry actions in the course of preparation.

Battles in Champagne.

In the Champagne, to the northeast of the Butte du Mennil, the Germans directed five successive counter at-

SURPRISE.
His Mother and Father, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Parkinson of Chicago, See Son's Bride for First Time in This Photograph.



Mr. and Mrs. Robert McParkinson

The next best thing to a new daughter-in-law arrived yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Parkinson at 1237 Morse avenue. It was a photograph—the first intimation the Parkinsons have had of what the most recent addition to their family looks like.

When Ensign "Bob" Parkinson, U. S. N., was married in Lawrenceville, N. J., to Miss Ruth Huntington Prentiss, a student in the Boston Conservatory of Music, his parents were taken by surprise, for the navy man acquired the reputation of being a con-

stant against the trenches previously captured by us. All were repulsed.

In Argonne we carried out a destructive fire on the enemy organizations to the north of Le Four de Paris.

In Lorraine there were artillery duels in the sectors of Mellois and the forest of Prouy. In the morning several German batteries of the 10th were dispersed by our fire.

In upper Alsace an enemy attack to the east of Soppey was halted by our artillery fire.

VENIZELOS BACK IN RING.

Former Greek Premier Will Become Candidate for Vacancy in Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Journal's Athens correspondent says former Premier Venizelos will become a candidate for a vacancy in the chamber of deputies from Mytilene.

"I cannot tell you what is the president's policy concerning the European war, but he has a policy—a clear and definite policy—of that I am certain. Very few people have been informed by the president with the secret of his thoughts. I can assure you that he has a policy, he knows exactly where he is going and how he will get there."

"Let me tell you that the day will certainly come when his policy with regard to the war will be absolutely vindicated."

A.C. McClurg & Co.

Practical Books on Cement, Concrete, Etc.

The following books for self-training and reference are especially recommended to those who wish to become proficient in concrete construction, estimating, etc.:

Engineers' Pocket Book of Reinforced Concrete. By E. Lee Heidenreich. There are 80 tables in this "Pocket Book" which are of inestimable value as savers of time; also formulas for designing structures. \$3.00.

Mortars, Plasters, Stuccos, Artificial Marbles, Concrete, Portland Cement and Compositions. By Fred T. Hodgson. \$1.50.

Cement, Concrete and Bricks. By Alfred B. Searle. Raw materials for cements, the components of concrete and their properties, raw materials for bricks, methods of brick-making. \$1.00.

The Building Estimator. By William Arthur. A practical guide to estimate the cost of labor and materials in building construction, from excavation to finish. \$3.00.

Popular Hand Book for Cement and Concrete Users. By Myron H. Lewis and Albert H. Chandler. A comprehensive treatise on the methods employed in the design and construction of modern concrete work. \$2.50.

A Treatise on Concrete, Plain and Reinforced. By Frederick W. Taylor and Sanford E. Thompson. Materials, construction and design. \$3.00.

Concrete Costs. By F. W. Taylor and S. E. Thompson. Tables and recommendations for estimating the time and cost of labor operations in concrete construction. \$3.00.

Cements, Limes and Plasters. By Edwin C. Eckel. A summary covering the composition and character of the raw materials, the methods of manufacture, and the properties of various cementing materials. \$3.00.

Building Construction and Superintendence. Part I—Masons' Work. By Frank E. Kidder. Valuable for reference and of assistance in designing and laying out mason work, preparing the specifications, and in superintending the construction of the building. \$5.00.

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Files

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Mail orders carefully filled.

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A.C. McClurg & Co.

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BULGARIA SEEKS SEPARATE PEACE WITH ENTENTE?

Athens Wires Overtures Have
Been Made; Greek Atti-
tude Explained.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from its correspondent in Athens says it is confirmed in entente circles that Bulgaria has made overtures to the entente allies for a separate peace.

Explaining Greek Stand.

ATHENS, Friday, Feb. 11, via Paris, Feb. 13 (delayed)—Prince Nicholas of Greece, brother of King Constantine, and military governor of the interior zone, has authorized the Associated Press to publish an open letter addressed by him to Emile Hebrard of the Paris Times under date of Feb. 9, with a view to "clearing up the grave misunderstanding which has arisen precisely at the moment Greece might have hoped to see the fact recognized" that it does not "forget a debt of gratitude" ascribed to it.

"Greece has remained neutral," says the letter. "It has never declared itself unwilling to give up any price to abandon neutrality. The contrary is proved by several propositions made during the course of the present war to the entente powers, which are well known in the European chanceries.

Prerations Not Exaggerated.

"Those persons have been mistaken who have claimed that Greece's pretensions were exaggerated. Such certainly was not the case in the condition for Greek participation in the war imposed by the Entente cabinet, namely, that the territorial integrity of the kingdom should be respected during the war and until the beginning of a peace treaty, by those very powers at the side of whom Greece declared itself ready to fight."

"The condition was not accepted, as promise at that juncture was capable of offending Bulgaria. Is it the fault of our government, and, therefore, of Greece, if the negotiations failed?

Both Sides Change Minds.

"At the beginning of the war one group of belligerents—the central powers—begged for Greece's participation in the war, while the entente powers insisted that it remain "neutral," as not to expand the conflict to the Balkans."

"Later the situation changed diametrically. The second group asked Greece to join with it, while the first group desired it to continue its inaction. Greece still remained neutral."

"It is just to indicate that it did so through pro-German when it is evident that it simply followed its original course toward the two groups of belligerents."

German Refugees at Santa Isabel.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Sunday Times, in an interview with Col. E. M. House, quotes the special envoy of President Wilson as follows:

"I cannot tell you what is the president's policy concerning the European war, but he has a policy—a clear and definite policy—of that I am certain. Very few people have been informed by the president with the secret of his thoughts. I can assure you that he has a policy, he knows exactly where he is going and how he will get there."

"Let me tell you that the day will certainly come when his policy with regard to the war will be absolutely vindicated."

**TEUTONS USE GAS GRENADES
AGAINST RUSS NEAR DVINSK.**

GERMANY'S Forces Repel Effort of Enemy
to Recapture Garbounovka—Action
in the Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.—The war office communication covering operations on the eastern front, issued today, says:

"In the Biga sector there has been an intense artillery duel in the Olti and Bergama regions. Our artillery caused an explosion with the enemy.

"In the village of Garbounovka, which we had captured, was defeated by our cross fire."

On the Black sea on Friday our destroyers demolished their shell fire bridges in the coast region and sank eight sailing ships.

Aids Defense of Dvinsk.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says significance is attached by Russians to the capture of the village of Garbounovka, which was made yesterday by the war office in Petrograd.

"It is the result of this cross fire that the defense of Dvinsk more secure, as Garbounovka lies on the direct road to Dvinsk."

KRATZ ELECTRIC MAID

no other Washing Machine in the world like it. An ironclad guarantee is your protection.

It not only guarantees the mechanical perfection of the machine, but it also guarantees every point you can think of and more.

A German attempt to surround the village of Garbounovka, which we had captured, was defeated by our cross fire."

On the Black sea on Friday our destroyers demolished their shell fire bridges in the coast region and sank eight sailing ships.

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"It is the result of this cross fire that the defense of Dvinsk more secure, as Garbounovka lies on the direct road to Dvinsk."

A. W. KRATZ

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2228 Milwaukee Ave., Phone 228-1100
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America's Largest Exclusive
Retailer in Washing Machines

Good shoes for foot "troubles"

Reduced prices at Hassel's

IF most shoes hurt your feet; if you require special care in fitting, or special shapes; this advertisement is for you.

You may have tender feet, or you may have been badly fitted (this makes trouble); you may have some of these little difficulties that make life very trying.

Now these special shoes are liberally reduced; we guarantee you a fit. Find out about them for your own good.

Hassel's "Foot-Doctor" shoes

reduced to \$4.00.

THESE shoes are constructed over a normal last; it provides proper space for free action of all the muscles and bones of the foot and brings the heel and toe into proper alignment. The flexible shank conforms perfectly to the arch and makes it self-sustaining. Blucher style, soft vic kid and pliable calfskin.

Hassel's "Toe-Room" shoes

reduced to \$3.50 and \$3.00.

FOR men who demand extra comfort and who are required to do a great deal of walking. We have them in soft, smooth vic kid and pliable calfskin, lace and blucher styles.

Hassel's "Cushion-Soles" shoes

reduced to \$3.00 and \$2.50.

THESE are built with a special cushion sole which is attached to the bottom of the foot. It's dry and warm; gives relief to corns, calluses, chilblains, and many other troubles. We have them in soft, smooth vic kid and pliable calfskin.

Hassel's "Arch Support" shoes

reduced to \$3.00.

PHYSICIANS and surgeons recommend these shoes for all "natural foot" conditions. It's a broad, deep arch. Note the extension of the toe and the special riveted steel shank. These shoes distribute the weight of the body so that the strain on the foot structure is immediately relieved. Soft vic kid and pliable calfskin lace and blucher.

Hassel's "Trotters" reduced to \$1.50.

THE ideal business man's shoe. It has thousands of friends who always ask for it, and we are proud to recommend it. It has a popular combination of good looks and comfort. We have it in soft, smooth vic kid and pliable calfskin.

Hassel's "Low-Instep" shoes

reduced to \$4.00 and \$3.50.

MADE especially for feet with unusually low insteps and narrow heels. They fit snugly around the instep, hold the arch up in position—this prevents the toes from crowding forward. We have them in soft, smooth vic kid and pliable calfskin.

Hassel's "Laceless" shoes

reduced to \$3.00.

THESE are made with a laceless design, for those who have difficulty in getting on and off. They are made of soft, pliable calfskin.

Hassel's "High-Top" shoes

reduced to \$3.00.

THESE are made with a laceless design, for those who have difficulty in getting on and off. They are made of soft, pliable calfskin.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1869, AND
THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF
MARCH 3, 1873.

All unidentified articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures
sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the
newspaper will not be responsible for their safe custody or return.

TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
1908..... 171,032	1908..... 236,816
1909..... 174,074	1909..... 200,000
1910..... 234,111	1910..... 257,645
1911..... 236,226	1911..... 263,465
1912..... 246,061	1912..... 266,977
1913..... 259,958	1913..... 292,664
1914..... 318,761	1914..... 324,800
*1915..... 354,520	*1915..... 558,396
Growth in 7 years..... 183,488	Growth in 7 years..... 261,580
*Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.	

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

SUBMARINE LAW: LATEST PHASE

The position said to have been taken by our state department respecting guns carried by merchantmen will command itself, we believe, to the common sense and sense of justice of the American public. It will not be approved by Great Britain or by ardent advocates of the allies. But that is not our proper concern.

The gist of the matter may be expressed in the question: If merchantmen are armed, what are they armed against?

Merchants are armed against submarines and against submarines only, and the fragility of the surface boat is so great that a single blow may be fatal to it and a gun of small caliber as effective as a 14 inch.

A merchantman mounting a four or five inch gun, whether fore or aft, is therefore, so far as the submarine is concerned, armed in fact. It is a formidable antagonist, capable of quickly and utterly destroying its adversary.

This is a novel condition, and to attempt to apply to it the letter of a sea law written before the condition existed or could have been foreseen is to divorce law from reason and justice. The principle underlying the law in question does not reach the facts.

It does not follow that England will not object to our position. It is certain that in asserting it we shall inflame resentment against us among the allies. But that consideration ought not to move us if we intend holding to neutrality or to our self-respect.

On the other hand, let us not deceive ourselves as to the consequences. Our almost incurable optimism will tempt us to hope that the belligerents will accept our interpretations of law and duty disinterestedly. But they are not doing so. We have

acquired the hostility of one side by refusing to stop the trade in arms. We have acquired the hostility of the other by our assertion of neutral rights under well settled principles of international law, and by declining to be drawn into the war on their behalf. Our latest controversy will greatly add to this resentment. If we have ordinary caution and foresight we shall face that fact and deal with it prudently. If men like Hay and Kitchin are to dominate the conclusions of congress as to defense at this time the American people will discover before long the measure of their disastrous folly.

OUR MASTER MAGICIANS.

Our national navy advisory board, composed of all the popular wizards of science in the United States, has reported that the United States has the most effective torpedo ever invented. It reports also an advance in the construction of aeroplane engines. And finally Mr. Thomas Edison, the greatest of the magicians, announces plans for a huge laboratory in which submarine motors can be erected in six days instead of five months.

Undoubtedly the work of these experts will be of great service to the country. But the services they were appointed to perform was that of administering consolation. They are engaged now in consoling. The master magicians meet, make circles and mysterious figures on paper, retire to their laboratories, and, presto! out comes a solution of the problem of national defense. It is inspiring and consoling Americans to believe in magic. They still believe that some new, talismanic compound, some marvelous incantation derived by our ingenious scientific medicine men, can be invoked in time of need to the embarrassment of our enemies.

The advisory board is dangerous because its job is to cater to this belief.

HUMAN MOTIVES.

The valuation of human motives usually proceeds inconsiderately. It is noted now that makers of ammunition and dealers in supplies are exacting a high percentage for everything they contribute to the general cause. This does not relate to our own manufacturers. They have no cause. They are engaged mainly in business. It happens to be a business that many men would hate to be engaged in for purely commercial reasons, but dividends have no conscience. It relates to the manufacturers in the nations which have a cause.

In sharp contrast to them are the scientists who give their energy and their discoveries, their salary earning knowledge, and their time, which the scientific mind finds pitifully short. The comparison crushes the men of the industries, but a proper consideration of human motives must enter more philosophically than that.

There are two different fuel bags for human aspiration. One is filled with money. The other could not be filled with it. In the one case money is the measure of success. In the other it has nothing at all to do with it. In the one case the ego cannot be satisfied without money; in the other it cannot be satisfied by it.

When the motivation in the two instances necessarily is so different, a comparison established as if it were the same is unjust. A scientist, if he had succeeded in isolating the electrical ion in oil, would be rated higher on Olympus than a man who had made a hundred million dollars.

Every human being works for some human appreciation in the time in which he lives. The scientist is on the front of foundations, which is not of himself. Encouraged by the fact that what he has achieved has been shrewdly intellectual, which means that it has been purely personal—his achievement is definitely his own—he is strong emotionally when the multimillionaire may be weak.

The maker of money must sustain himself by con-

tinued making of money. He cannot carry his power around under his hat. And he cannot display a bank balance to command respect at a dinner party, or have currency follow him in a van to a reception. They did this in the days of the Queen of Sheba.

All the poor man of money can do is to keep on making money and trust that, in addition to the luxuries it gets him, it will be accumulated in sufficient amount to command that respect of his fellow men which his egoism needs.

To do money in, for him, to starve his egoism. The more he has the bigger he is. The scientist has a totally different set of values, and it is his luxury that he is able to do the things commanded by appealing mankind and sacrifice nothing essential to his egoism in so doing.

WHAT A NATION IS.

Walter L. Fisher is distinctively the most formidable opponent of military preparedness. His intellectual habits do not permit him to substitute a heart throb for a mental process, as do Bryan, Jordan, et al., nor to indulge in extravagant errors as to the American's native military ability. He does not begin by denying fact or probability, and his ability in controversy is confusion to his opponents.

Therefore, when Mr. Fisher has stated his case, what we considerate military measures have been given expression. Whatever is to be said in answer to him might concern, first, his generalizations and then the specifications to which he proceeds from these generalizations, but, in fact, it can go no further than the fundamentals. Upon these the disagreements must be so complete that it is useless to go into details.

If Mr. Fisher's conception of a state be accepted there is no reason why he should not write the military laws of that state. There would be no objection so far as *The Tribune* is concerned, because Mr. Fisher's state is not worth saving. He says: "The United States of America as a nation is worth preserving only to the extent that it is an agent to promote the moral, intellectual, and physical well being of its people, not some of its people, but all of its people."

We insist that the United States might be such an agency, and if it were no more than that be not worth preserving. It might be less than that and be worth everything to preserve. Mr. Fisher has not defined a nation. He has defined conditions in which happy, comfortable, intelligent, and just people could live in association, but they would not form a nation.

It is possible that the United States under German control would speedily become a much more effective instrument for the promotion of the moral, intellectual, and physical well being of its people. Assume, for the sake of argument, that German possession of the United States meant better factory laws, better housing laws, protection for all workers against old age and invalidism, against incapacity and poverty; meant the development of better schools, the growth of a deeper and finer intellectualism, the enrichment of art, the scrupulous government of cities, the elimination of our crimes of politics. Very possibly it would.

Assume that these benefits were spread benevolently and without humiliation to a single citizen, assume that they carried none of the evils we think come from the German military caste, and assume that German control instead of exposing Americans to greater danger of war entirely protected them from it.

Would not the United States then be the perfect instrument Mr. Fisher demands that it shall be before it is worth preserving?

But what would it be worth to Americans? Mr. Fisher's nation lacks spirituality. That it is in moral, mental, and physical well being is not enough. He composes his nation of ponderables. The thing that makes a nation is imponderable. It would be destroyed by the benevolent German control, which could produce everything that Mr. Fisher thinks is essential and the only things he thinks essential for a nation. It would die.

Therefore Mr. Fisher has not defined a nation. It does not matter that in elaboration of his idea he speaks of the spirit of self-sacrifice and determination for liberty and justice. He has defined merely a beatitude.

Now, what Mr. Fisher does define can be and ought to be defended as he suggests. In it universal service would be unthinkable folly. It paid army should be to it precisely what a police force is to a city. It should be a rampart behind which the citizens promote their moral, intellectual, and physical well being without fear of disturbance. As to the size of the army there would be many opinions. Mr. Fisher would have one. It would depend largely but not precisely upon the policies of the United States. But there would be no doubt as to the composition of the forces of defense. Their purpose would be to protect the citizens and to relieve them not only from danger but from service.

It would be extreme folly for the men of Mr. Fisher's nation to do what they could profitably hire others to do. If a dependable and efficient army of Sudanese could be employed for this purpose it would be all the better.

But the nation which includes the impalpable and imponderables which Mr. Fisher leaves out of his state cannot so defend itself. It is spiritually as it abandons the idea of personal service to be given by its citizens. The instant they hire some one for what must be the finest expression of their devotion to the abstraction which is their nation, the abstraction fades from their lives and leaves them in the materialism. Is that not anationality?

If the experience, hope, aspiration, and ideals of a people, their traditions and their expressions, are to form a nation, if they build their structure by their own efforts and love it as their own, they must to complete their work, defend it. If it is important spiritually, for one to defend it, it is important spiritually, for all to defend it.

If they are to defend it, if it be conceivable that they may have to defend it, they must know how to defend it.

Hence universal training and universal service, the only test tolerable in a democracy which knows that by force it may have to protect its ideals.

Editorial of the Day.

BOXING REVIVED AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

(From the New York Times.)

The revival of interest in boxing at Harvard is a gratifying rather than discouraging sign of the times.

A young man who has the trained vision, the muscular alertness, the perfect coordination, the absolute control of every muscle in his body that the good boxer should possess is better fitted for any task he may undertake than one who has not acquired the same skill. The unskilled contemporary boxer is an awkward dancer and a poor wrestler, with a bad eye for distance, which compels him to waste much of his strength.

If the other universities follow the Harvard example and make boxing fashionable the result will be generally beneficial.

The maker of money must sustain himself by con-

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

*Motto: How to the Line, in
the grape falls where they may.*

A VALENTINE.

WILL, you, of course it must be so;
If one will offer up a heart,
The other need but take it.
The truth of proverb thus we learn,
The notion's far from new:

"Il y en a toujours l'un qui baise,
Et l'autre qui tend la joue."
You may not think it fair, perhaps;
Indeed, it does seem funny,
That bees should have to do the work
For drones to eat the honey:

And yet in love 'tis just the same,
It is the "rule of two"—

"Il y en a toujours l'un qui baise,
Et l'autre qui tend la joue."

Perhaps 'tis this unequal yoke
That keeps our love from dying;
Our only listeners to the sighs,
The other does the sighing.

He gives his love, his life, his hopes—
She gives her smile—a few—

"Il y en a toujours l'un qui baise,
Et l'autre qui tend la joue."

Still, I would be content to know
My love had small returning;
If I could hope to warm your heart,
I would not grudge wise burning!

In fact, you see, it comes to this
(Which proves I care for you),

"Je veux être toujours l'un qui baise,
Si tu me tends la joue!"

KING NICHOLAS, says Premier Muckovitch—you'll have to remember the country; we're for-
gotten—would as soon think of going to the north
polis as to the United States. We violate no con-
siderence when we conjecture that—so far as the
U. S. is concerned, and probably, too, the
N. P.—is zero in deportations.

EVIDENTLY John Dill Robertson doesn't
believe in mental suggestion. The intimation that
many of the banqueters might be affected later
was enough to make the well ones violently ill.

He says: "Not."

Sir: The knowledge that B. F. Emory is a
resident of Whetstone, Ark., should prove keenly
interesting; should it not? CARLOS.

ON the infrequent occasions when we find our-
self mistaken we are not too proud to acknowl-
edge it; therefore we accept from a reader whose
father's uncle personally knew the governors of
the two Carolinas the information that what the
North governor said to the South governor was:

"Procrastination is the thief of time."

WILLIAM ALLAN ALLEN WHITE, PLEASE WRITE,

(From the *Le Pepe Herald*.)

The esteemed *South Bend Tribune* has Stevens Mount Ed-
ward White living in Grand Rapids, Mich. Who moved the
Emperor, King, and Queen of England to the United States?

"WILL YOU," begins a communication, "kindly
inform your Illinois reader that Honsepuk, O.
is half way."

But that was as far as we read.

OPPORTUNITY.

(From the *New Republic*.)

WANTED: Executive head of a large con-
cern about to enter field of world competition;
previous experience undesirable. Must
have magnetic presence and investigation-proof
past; must be able to put over ideas of pro-
gressivism and sane reaction; should be agitator
who can whip up surfaces without stirring strife;
must have ability to soothe business with high
tariff and the people with his charm; must never
have antagonized Roman Catholic, Greek Cath-
olic, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Mor-
mon, Orthodox Jewish, Reformed Jewish, Mason,
Old Fellow, or Elk vote; must not drink, but
not be hostile to liquor vote; must have lived a
spotless life, yet be known as a man; must favor
the cause of the Negro; must be a man of
character and possess himself a man of char-
acter; must be a man of the world; must be
able to speak before large audiences; must be
able to write well; must be a man of the world;
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THE MORPHINE HABIT.

F. R. B. writes: "What are two or
three physical signs of morphine doping?"

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three physical signs of morphine doping?"

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GERMANS SEEK FOOTHOLES IN LATIN AMERICA

Senate Committee Holds Documents Which Show Plans Against Monroe Doctrine.

(Continued from first page.)

ent in Paraguay and sent as the first minister Daniel F. Mooney of Ohio. It appears that the Paraguayan army has been organized and trained by ten German army officers who were assigned by the German military staff under an agreement with the South American republic and placed on the pay roll of Paraguay at a salary of \$5,000 each. German commercial enterprises in Paraguay followed the advent of the German army officers.

With the European war started Germany withdrew the officers from Paraguay but until arrangements had been made to return them when peace shall be restored. The ascendancy of Germany in the councils of the government of Paraguay is such that, at the behest of Berlin, contracts for the supply of millions of dollars worth of Paraguayan products to the entente allies were canceled only a few months ago.

Chileans in German Outfit.

A Legal Friend after obtaining a divorce from his wife, my wife, and with friends and family having trouble, and best? 2. Am I into the city in Indiana?

The memorandum upon German activities on the island of St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies says:

"They have a great part of the island under lease from the Danish government. They have built tremendous wharves at St. Thomas and at the beginning of the war were in a position to establish a coaling base there that would supply a large fleet of warships. The excuse that they gave was that they needed to maintain a station for merchant vessels that had passed through the Panama Canal. The fact that St. Thomas is out of the route of vessels to and from the canal and that such vessels would naturally coal at Colon or Panama City is enough evidence to prove that the German excuse was nothing more than a subterfuge."

U. S. Stopped on Deal.

In this connection it is recalled that about fifteen years ago Germany sought to purchase from Denmark all its possessions in the West Indies. The United States, learning of the proposal, indicated to Denmark that it would not look with favor upon the cession of the islands to any European power, and the proposed purchase fell through.

A few years later the United States offered Denmark \$5,000,000 for the islands. Germany, fearing of the offer, entered its instructions at Copenhagen so successfully that Denmark, which was in a receptive mood when the offer was made, eventually declined to sell.

The senate committee has a mass of evidence bearing upon the German negotiations to obtain control of the inter-oceanic canal route and naval bases in Nicaragua. It appears that before the pending treaty providing for the grant of these Nicaraguan concessions to the United States was negotiated, Germany had made proposals to purchase the

Reputed Plans of Germany in Defiance of Monroe Doctrine.



out quietly, the Germans went about gaining concessions to establish wireless stations on Colombian territory. They built a powerful station on St. Andrews Island, which was accessible only from Cartagena. The call of this station was A. D. E. A. German named Mueller was in charge of it.

"Another powerful station was estab-

lished at Cartagena and was in charge of a German and an Austrian. When re-

presentatives of the Colombian govern-

ment went to the Cartagena station they

were informed that the station was not

completed and that no messages were

being handled.

German Cruisers Informed.

"The Dresden and other German cruisers, however, were being kept informed of the movements of merchant vessels, and the allied powers sent representatives to investigate the situation in the Caribbean and to find out where the German raiders were getting their instructions. Messages addressed to these cruisers were intercepted and the stations located.

"Official representations were made to the Colombian government which led to the dismantling of the stations. It after-

wards was definitely determined by the allied powers that Admiral von Spee's

squadron was assembled off the Galapagos Islands through this Cartagena station and succeeded in catching Rear Ad-

miral Cradock.

"A telegram which was sent from the station in September, 1914, was deliv-

ered by mistake to a representative of the allies in New York City. In the dis-

patch were instructions to the Dresden com-

mander.

German Plans in Haiti.

Germany planned to establish control in Haiti in the spring of 1914. Because of the fact that the Haitian government to pay certain debts to German financial concerns, Berlin demanded participation in control of the Haitian customs revenue to secure the payment of the debts. The United States informed Germany that such participation would not be permitted.

Germany pointedly replied that it must insist upon participation and "would under-

stand no other arrangement." At the moment this situation seemed to portend a clash between the United States and Germany, the outbreak of the European war interrupted the correspondence.

If the pending Haitian treaty is ratified by the United States will not be a problem

over the New Republic and sole

supervision of the customs revenue. It

will pass on the validity of the Haitian

debt to German and other foreign inter-

ests. Germany will not be permitted to

gain a foothold in Haiti, but may clash

with the United States over the validity

of the Haitian debt.

Crisis Came in 1914.

"All these preliminary arrangements

were made in view of the plan of opera-

tions that had been mapped out in deal-

ing with Haiti, where German supremacy

was absolute both in the affairs of the

government and in trade," the memo-

randum says. "That Germany had de-

signs upon Haiti had been known to offi-

cials in Washington for more than two

years, and one of the hardest problems

of the American minister, Mr. Bally-Bian-

co.

Prepared to Close Deal.

The previous government of Nicaragua

was disposed to close the deal with Ger-

many. The outbreak of a revolution

joined the combination of the new

negotiations with Berlin, the United States

and marines to Managua, restored order,

and set up the present government with

which the pending treaty was concluded.

The indications are that the treaty will

be ratified by the senate this week. The

memorandum concerning the German op-

erations in Colombia says:

"The Colombian propaganda was carried

on through the Hamburg officials of the

Hamburg-Colombia company, which owned extensive plantations near Puerto Cesar.

"This was a subsidiary of the Ham-

burg-American line and was directed

from Hamburg. After establishing the

station in Colombia, the scheme was

to get a concession to construct an ocean

to ocean water way from the Gulf of

Uraba to the Bay of Charamba. Ger-

man engineers went over the route and

declared it was more practicable than

the Panama project and could be con-

structed at a smaller cost and main-

tained more easily than could the Panama

canal.

"It was proposed to dredge the San

Juan river, which now is navigable to

Palestine, and make it deep enough to

allow the passage of ocean going ves-

els all the way to Bagdad. A canal was then

to be built from Bagdad to San Juan, a

distance of about ten miles, and then the

San Juan river was to be opened from that point to the Pacific. The route was

clear of all mountain ranges and offered

no engineering difficulties."

While this scheme was being worked

on, the American government had

written to the German government to

ask that the scheme be abandoned.

It was agreed to do this.

It was also agreed to give up the

claim to the San Juan river.

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TEUTON ADVANCE PERILS WARSAW: FLIGHT BEGINS

Russian Armies Retire to Last
Line of Defense Before
Doomed City.

MUM.

Wife of Efficiency Expert Wins
Times to Answer Questions in
Husband's Divorce Action.



On the Teutonic drive into Russia "The Tribune" has printed a series of articles from the Russian standpoint written by the well known American correspondent Stanley Washburn. The second series, depicting the capture of Warsaw and its effects, begins with the subjoined article.

BY STANLEY WASHBURN.
The aging in the north had up to July 16 been near enough the normal not to have aroused any anxiety on the part of the Russians. This line which in a general way ran in front of Lomza, Przemysl, Ciechanow, and then south to the Vistula where it tied up with the Bzura forty miles in front of Warsaw, practically paralleled the line of the railroad that connected Petrograd and Warsaw.

A return of this railroad did not necessarily mean a disaster to the Russian army but it did mean that the holding of Warsaw would be but a matter of days. The main line of retreat to Brest Litovsk and Moscow would still be left open and as long as that was not menaced by the collapse of Losatch's army in the south the situation in Warsaw was not too dangerous.

All of us who had any familiarity with the country to the north felt confident that holding quick or sweeping would come from that quarter because the defense was excellent and the defenders largely Siberians who could be relied upon to hold out to the last minute and to last man.

First Army on Defense.

The First Russian army was defending its section. I had just come back from Krasnyy and Chelm with a greater sense of optimism than I had felt for months when news began to leak into Warsaw that heavy fighting was developing among Przemysl and Ciechanow and still further to the north about Lomza.

The general opinion of the military authorities was that this movement was intended as a containing action to prevent the shifting of Russian troops to Lomza where the main German drive seemed to be under way. The Germans since May had been so heavy that it seemed improbable that they could at this time begin two terrific offensives simultaneously.

The Russians had been expecting fully an offensive in Poland and Prussia which if it did not actually take place from the east would certainly prevent troops from being shifted from the western front to reinforce the Germans fighting against Russia. By the time the activity developed in the north the Russians had largely committed to one front or another the bulk of their mobile reserves and it did not therefore seem wise to endeavor to hold the advance northward.

Russians Shorten Lines.
Therefore the troops of the rear began to fall back toward the Warsaw line to enable them to hold a shorter front without the risk of being cut off which would have necessitated the advanced lines

to be held. At least this was the version given by the Russians.

While these movements were under way I was mostly in the south and cannot deny, from my own information the German claims of having swept the Russians out of their advance positions. A Russian colonel who came from the positions immediately after the withdrawal assured me that the Russians knew when the Germans planned the attack and left early in the night, driving the Germans into firing 80,000 shells at the abandoned trenches before they reached the main Russian force who fell back toward the new position in the early evacuation of Warsaw was announced for the following Monday.

Citizens Prepare to Flee City.

Then began in Warsaw that period of packing up and moving out which I had already seen on a widespread scale in Galicia.

At once began the operations of mining all of the bridges over the Vistula and the throwing up of field works across the river at Praga. From the rear of the city were visible the columns of smoke rising up from the west, where the Russians were bringing supplies ahead of the German advance.

Up to this time, however, the military situation before Warsaw itself was not acute. The defense, which was being made by the Second army, had for its use four corps.

Drive Develops Arth.

The Fifth Siberian stood nearest the Vistula. Directly in front of Warsaw was the Sixth European, and next to that lay the Thirty-fifth Reserve corps, a new formation which we had gotten in May, and on the southern flank stood the Thirty-sixth Reserve corps, with its wing resting on the Vistula. Some extra troops were holding the bank of the Vistula toward a point to the south where the northern flank of Warsaw took on the responsibility of keeping back the Germans.

In regard to the movements in the north from July 20 to 28, I speak with some hesitation, as my time was devoted to the situation in the south and on the immediate front of Warsaw itself. From July 20 until the fall of Warsaw I was on this front, and can, therefore, write the balance of the story, to that time with more accuracy than the movements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The second article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drive in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

that one could see without a break as far as a field gun could throw a shell.

Felt No Great Alarm.

I was not greatly alarmed when I became known that the Bzura line had been abandoned and the whole line south of Gorzkawka had been pulled back to the line of the Vistula, with the exception of a few strips around the bridge heads at Nowa Aleksandra, Przemysl, and other points.

It was clear that the Russians proposed to use their strength to the best of their ability and make every unit as productive as possible, which meant holding on as long as possible, which were indispensable for strategic reasons. The world always believed the Germans were superior in numbers of Russians far in excess of their own.

I am not at liberty to disclose the exact numbers the Russians had at this time, but I can state that the effective strength of the czar's army during this period in the fighting line from the Bzura to the Baltic was not greatly in excess of the Germans alone on the eastern front. I knew of one sector in the line where a cavalry corps, supported by four heavy guns and massed field artillery, was holding a front of over forty miles.

Russians Lack Munitions.

It is true that the Russians had plenty of men in uniform and in training, but without rifles or munitions this superiority did them no good. I think it safe to say that never from May until the end of the Warsaw movements did the Russians have, including garrisons and reserves, in excess of 1,000,000 effective men at one time, a large portion of which were not of course available in these operations.

To the best of my information, the Germans had in these operations arrived to not even a position in their fighting line, not to speak of the cohorts of their Anglo-Russian allies in Galicia. It will be readily seen, then, that the Russians had no troops to spare about Warsaw or anywhere else and why it was necessary to shorten the line to make the limited number of troops hold the most important places.

Blonia is but seventeen miles from Warsaw, and when it became known that the army was coming back on to this position the population of the city was in a daze, while even I felt some foundation when on the evening of July 27 the city evacuation of Warsaw was announced for the following Monday.

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DEFEATED SERBS, UNDAUNTED, SEE FINAL VICTORY

Officer Says Bulk of Army Is
Intact and Preparing to
Resume War.

BY PHILIP KERRY.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

PARIS, Jan. 21.—"What is that uniform, the greenish khaki one that tall office is wearing?" "My friend asked as we were walking along the crowded Grand boulevard on Sunday afternoon.

"I don't know," I replied. "It's neither English, British, Russian, or French and they are the only troops I know of who wear khaki." We passed several other officers wearing the same uniform, nevertheless they are still tightly held within its iron grasp.

"In all their communications they lay great stress upon the amount of territory captured, but although they have sprung the allies' wire a little wider open, nevertheless they are still tightly held within its iron grasp.

"I express on behalf of my fellow compatriots our great debt of gratitude toward America. The medical and other relief work our country sent came at a time when the exhausted Serbian army had just been published, and I presume that these officers had come to Paris to discuss plans for the United States.

"The same evening I had an opportunity of meeting one of the younger officers, who told of the great difficulties and hardships suffered by the Serbian army during its recent retreat.

Bear Guard Action Dangerous.

"A rear guard action in hilly and mountainous country is one of the most difficult and dangerous operations to carry out successfully," the officer said. "The odds are against us."

"No, our men are not depressed. They do not desire peace until they may have an honorable one. We intend to continue to fight until our own is restored to us."

from all against us, while the fear of a flank attack or a cleverly laid ambush is ever present. After our retreat we can only appreciate what the French and British troops must have suffered during their retreat after the battles of Mons and Charleroi.

"Unfortunately our forces were too far spent, or perhaps we too, should have had our Mars. That will come, though, as soon as sufficient time has elapsed for us to rest our men and collect sufficient supplies and ammunition. Our German and British allies have given great assistance and the future would look gloomy were it not for them."

"Do you remember how twelve months ago the eyes of the world were turned on Serbia when, fully equipped, she took the offensive and regained Belgrade? We lacked sufficient reserves to continue that offensive, but the time will come when with a concerted effort on all fronts we shall again all that we have lost."

Serbian Army Called Intact.

"At present we are suffering the same terrors of war, but the main point is to be forgotten is that the Serbian army is intact. That has been a bitter pill for our enemies to swallow."

"In all their communications they lay great stress upon the amount of territory captured, but although they have sprung the allies' wire a little wider open, nevertheless they are still tightly held within its iron grasp."

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**YOU still have excellent
choice of styles, weaves, pat-
terns, in these finest suits, sell-
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**Full dress and Tuxedo suits
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**Special sale of suits from the surplus yardage of
Hart Schaffner & Marx special order department.**

**Styles for men and young men. These are the choice fabrics
from the custom line; newly made over the new 1916 models;
medium and heavy weight goods. Unusual values, \$20**

**Overcoat, economy
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Hundred overcoats.**

**These overcoats were
selling at \$18, \$20, \$22.50.**

**The favored style this
season, \$25, \$30, \$35
values at \$19.50.**

Maurice L. Rothschild

Southwest corner Jackson and State

The Home of Johnston & Murphy Shoes

Chicago

Minneapolis

St. Paul

**The February Sale of Fur-
iture includes many pieces of
fine domestic and imported Fur-
iture, which are being shown
on the Fifth Floor.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO

INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS

**A DAY IN THIS GREAT STORE IS PLEASANT AS WELL AS PROFITABLE
FOR OUR PATRONS, NO MATTER WHAT THE WEATHER MAY BE.**

**In the February Sale:—
Bavarian China Dinner Sets
With Coin Gold Band and Full Gold Handles, the
pattern illustrated—**



99 Pieces—\$35

Our display of White and Gold Services includes Sets of American and English semi-porcelain, Bavarian, French, English and American china—priced in the sale at substantial reductions. These sets range in price from \$19.75 to \$375.00.

**Special: Six Breakfast Plates and six Teacups and
Saucers, in attractive blue conventional border design, \$1.25.**

Second Floor.

**Six-Piece Kitchen
Cutlery Sets
\$1.50**

Consisting of a 6 in. Butcher Knife, 8 in. Carving Knife, 1 Pot Fork, 6 in. Spatula, 7 in. Cleaver, and Paring Knife. Every piece a Kitchen necessity. Made of high grade steel. Full tangs and handles riveted by 3 large brass rivets. Special at \$1.50 set.

Household Utilities, Ninth Floor.

Oriental Rugs Becoming Scarce

Owing to conditions in the Oriental countries no Rugs are being shipped. It is very likely that no Rugs are being woven.

With the rapidly increasing appreciation of the beauties and uses of Oriental Rugs the demand is overtaking the supply.

Prices are advancing rapidly in the markets.

**The prices on the Rugs in our stocks have not
been advanced. The values quoted below are excep-
tional in view of these conditions.**

**Khiva, about 7x8, \$35.00 to \$75.00
Sarock, about 10x14, \$60.00 and \$125.00
Mahali, about 7x11, \$100.00 to \$115.00
7x12, \$115.00 to \$125.00
Sarock, about 11x17, \$60.00 to \$120.00
Sarock, about 9x12, \$200.00 to \$220.00
Kermanhah, about 3x5, \$37.50 to \$45.00**

Third Floor.

Novelties in Brass Beds

Beds made in Satin Finish with varying bands of darkened tones, offer a novel exception to the rule of lacquering the complete frame in a common shade.

Both straight and continuous post designs are supplied in this attractive finish. Two desirable models are specially priced in the February Sale, at, respectively, \$16.75 and \$19.75.

Ninth Floor.

Furniture Coverings Specially Priced

**A large variety of wool
Tapestries—**

\$15.00 to \$35.00 a yard

**French Mohair Flashes in
fancy designs—**

\$2.75 a yard

**Mohair Damask in fancy
or plain designs, 30 inches
wide—**

\$2.75 a yard

Fifth Floor.

The Lyon & Healy Piano

"HARD-ON-THE-EYES" CLUB:
Almost-White Socks.

BRAVE STORM TO HOLD MEETS AT GUN CLUBS

Shooters Put on Contests
at Four Sets of Traps
Around Chicago.

BY JACK PROCTOR.

Marksmen of Chicago and vicinity refused to let yesterday's snowstorm interfere with their weekly tournaments. Contests were put on at the Evanston, Metropolitan, Chicago, and North Chicago club traps. Scores were good considering conditions. The weakest showing was made at Kensington, where only ten shooters braved the storm. Fair fields still at the other traps.

Robert Lewis won one first place and tied for top honors in two contests at the Metropolitan. On the first, five targets of twenty-five targets from sixteen yards were held. Lewis tied with L. M. Patterson in the first event, and with A. H. Phelps in the second. R. C. Miller won the third, and in the fourth Lewis shared first place with W. R. Craman, both making perfect. Craman finished the program with another perfect in the fifth event.

In the twelve pair race L. M. Patterson was first with Lewis second. Following are the scores:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
L. Lewis	24	24	24	24	24
L. M. Patterson	24	24	24	24	24
R. C. Miller	24	24	24	24	24
A. H. Phelps	24	24	24	24	24
R. C. Taylor	24	24	24	24	24
W. R. Craman	24	24	24	24	24
M. C. Craman	24	24	24	24	24
T. V. Cannon	24	24	24	24	24
J. Negan	24	24	24	24	24
M. Smith	24	24	24	24	24
M. Miller	24	24	24	24	24
O. G. Durkin	24	24	24	24	24
W. Miller	24	24	24	24	24
O. G. Durkin	24	24	24	24	24
Twelve pairs double—L. M. Patterson, 24; R. C. Miller, 24; A. H. Phelps, 24; J. Negan, 24; M. C. Craman, 24; T. V. Cannon, 24; W. R. Craman, 24; M. Smith, 24; O. G. Durkin, 24; W. Miller, 24; O. G. Durkin, 24; J. Negan, 24.					

Twenty pairs double—L. M. Patterson, 24; R. C. Miller, 24; A. H. Phelps, 24; J. Negan, 24; M. C. Craman, 24; T. V. Cannon, 24; W. R. Craman, 24; M. Smith, 24; O. G. Durkin, 24; W. Miller, 24; O. G. Durkin, 24; J. Negan, 24.

Snodgrass Takes Feature.

Breaking 40 targets out of 40, H. C. Snodgrass won the principal event at the Chicago Gun club. L. M. Patterson was second place with 40, and T. V. Cannon, A. H. Phelps and R. C. Miller tied for third with totals of 38. The opening event, the twenty-five traps from the sixteen yard line was won by L. M. Rogers with a score of 23. Scores:

	10 targets	15 yards	20 yards	25 yards	30 yards	35 yards	40 yards
H. C. Snodgrass	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
L. M. Patterson	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
A. H. Phelps	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
T. V. Cannon	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
R. C. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
A. H. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
M. C. Craman	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. R. Craman	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
M. Smith	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
O. G. Durkin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
J. Negan	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. Miller	40	40	40				

LIFE'S LITTLE LIARS:
"Sure, I'm Glad to Lend it to You"

LOCAL FLIERS LEAD FIELDS IN SKI TOURNEY

Omtvedt Tops Pros While
Jellum Takes Amateur
Honors at Cary.

BY KEENE GARDINER.

Chicago: Norge club skiers captured honors in both amateur and professional divisions of the annual tournament at Cary yesterday. No records were broken by any of the twenty-five contestants but upsets checked against them on one or more jumps.

Ragnar Omtvedt, former national champion, signified his last appearance under the colors of the local club by topping the field of professionals. Krist Jellum, former national amateur champion, annexed honors in his division for the second time in two years. Frequent spills made the meet exciting, and a great majority of the jumps terminated in falls which sent the leapers rolling half way down the hill.

Fall Putz Out One Jumper.

Sigurd Overby, a pro jumper of Hudson, Wis., strained his back after a bad fall, and was compelled to scratch his third jump. Overby's first attempt was good, and he won ninth place. A dozen contestants, both amateur and professional, got bruises and bumps by falls which pitched them down the inclined surface after bad landings.

Omtvedt had a slight margin in points over Henry Hall of Steamboat Springs, Colo., who captured the 1916 American championship at Glenwood, Minn., last week. The local expert totaled 286 to Hall's 283 1/3. Fred Brun of the Chicago Norge club finished a good third with 229 points, adding 100 hours to the local organization. Lars Hansen, Chicago, falls, Wis., national champion last year, was fourth with 210. Each of the four leaders had points subtracted from his count by upsets.

Amateurs Stage Close Fight.

Three of the first five places in the amateur division were taken by Norge members. Jellum had a close contest before annexing honors in this division. He nudged out Gilbert Hagen of Mount Horeb, Wis., who was the runner-up. Anders Olsen, new national amateur title holder, finished third; Arne Sletner, Chicago Norge club, fourth; and Einar Jensen, Chicago Norge club, fifth.

Henry Hall, who finished second to Omtvedt among the pros, had the longest perfect jump of the day, making 131 feet on his second leap. Omtvedt was second for distance honors with a mark of 128 feet on his second trial. Gilbert Hagen, who took second in the amateur class, had the third longest jump of the day, with 126 feet.

Hagen Takes Long Standing.

Hagen's mark of 126 feet was the long standing jump record of the amateurs, being a third regular leap, permitted only after contestants qualified by successful landings without falls or touching either hand to the ground on two regular leaps.

He had a good chance at his third jump, and no professional had records without falls or touching.

Anders Olsen, a competitor still in his teens, had hard luck, falling twice on landings after getting off to good jumps. He broke his right ski on his second leap. Ole Bjerke, a Norge club professional, turned an unintentional somersault at the foot of the hill. He got off to a leap of 113 feet, but could not hold his balance and rolled over and over down the hill. At the foot his momentum turned him upright on his skis, then pitched him over on his back again. Although unprepared, his feet was cheered.

Auto Parties Line Course.

Automobile parties of Chicago clubs were plentiful. A special car attached to one of the trains brought one delegation. The autoists motored to the course in furs and occupied their cars as vantage positions to watch the jumpers. An average of \$6,000 was bet on the tournament. The autoists who bet were run.

Fifty national guardmen from the Second Infantrv kept order and guarded the roads leading to the course to see that none entered without tickets. The militia were from companies A, B, C, D, F, and L. They were under Lieut. Sigmund Newfeld of Company C.

Although new records for the course had been predicted, with the possibility of bettered national marks, contestants fell short of former marks by nearly thirty feet. The reason for the short jumps and the unusual number of falls was ascribed to the judges to the damp snow, which clung to the skis, and a crust of ice which was too thick at the takeoff, throwing the skiers off balance just on the edge of their jumps.

System of Scoring.

Hans Hansen of Milwaukee, Sigurd Jorgenson, Duluth, Minn., a former ski amateur champ, and Einar Jensen the Norge club, Illinois champion, were judges of the pros. All jumped in the events. The skiers were credited with one point per foot for distance. They then received points for points for a fall and points for touching the ground with either hand. Two falls nullified the fall being eliminated quickly on these rules. Prize money of \$100 was divided among the pros, and a larger amount used to buy prizes for the amateurs.

Women Back on Skis.

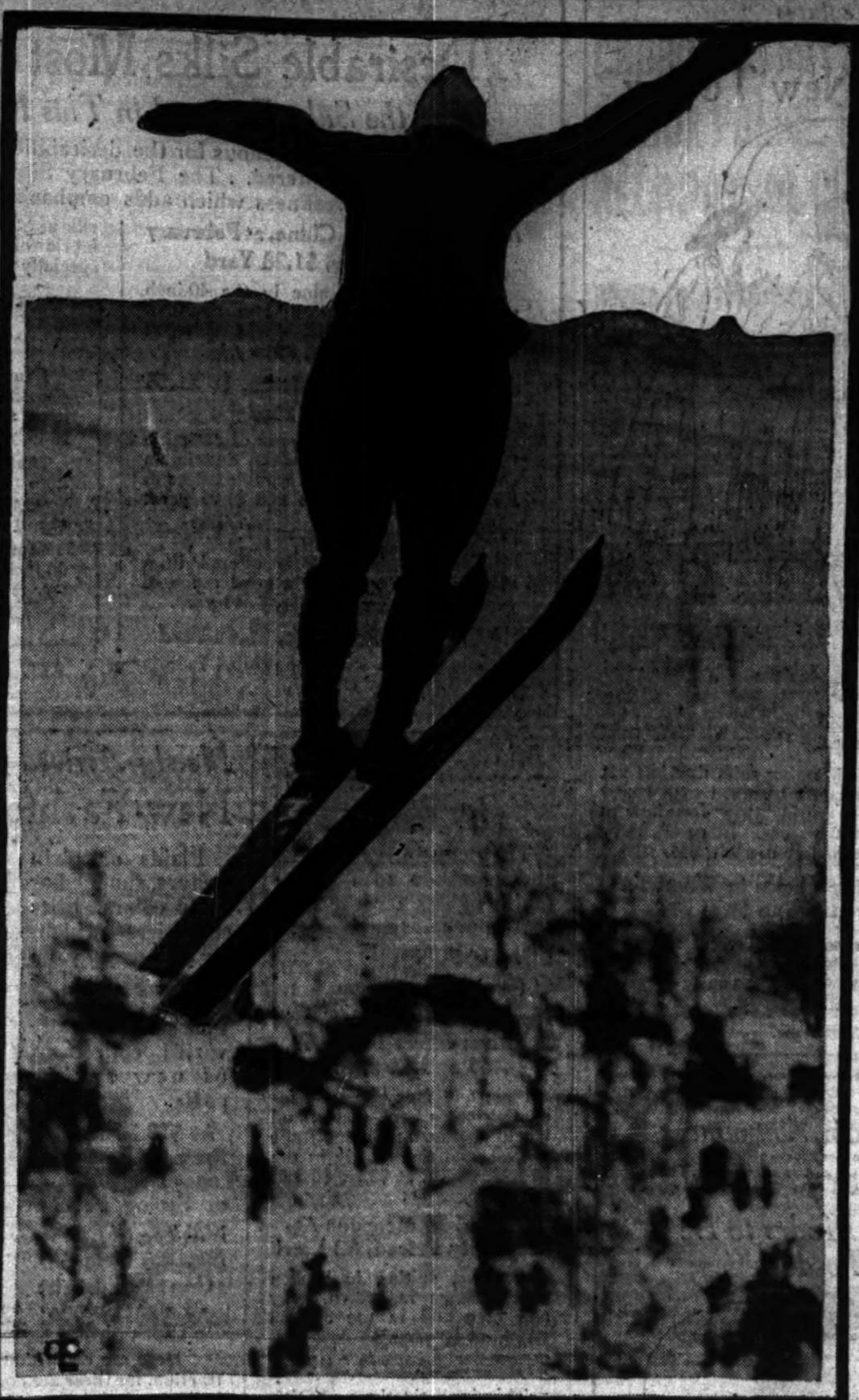
4,000 young girls have furnished the excitement before the meet. A girls' race was staged and many spectators followed the girls up hill and down, for a dashing course of a two mile cross country. The race was won by Mrs. Molly Lunde, Miss Hildur Erlendson, in a trim white sweater, tulle skirt, and leggings was second, with Mrs. Elsie Hansen, third.

Ragnar Omtvedt left last night for Europe, where he may compete as the result of efforts made by devotees of the sport to introduce skiing where conditions are favorable the greater part of the year.

THERE ARE WAR BRIDES AND GOLF WIDOWS

WHY IS A
CAVIAR?

Ragnar Omtvedt at Top of His Leap at Cary Slide.



COMISKEY BIDS
FOR INFILDER;
MAY GET BAKER

There's Possibility Mack Will
Sell Star Player to White
Sox Owner.

BY JAMES CRUSHBERRY.
Charles A. Comiskey's scheme of putting a star player on the third base corner of his south side ball diamond hasn't been entirely abandoned. It was learned last night from Manager Clarence Rowland that there still is hope. The manager said a deal is on the fire which may materialize within a week, and if the deal goes through, the Sox leader declared, he will be all set for the next race.

It seems even possible that the man in the contemplated deal is Frank Baker of home run fame. Comiskey gave up hope of getting the famous Mack clouter about two months ago, supposing that it had all been fixed for him to go to the New York Americans. Connie Mack himself said only a few days ago that nothing had been done in the Baker case and that Comiskey had really been the only club owner to make a suitable offer.

A. L. Owners Meet Thursday.
The National League magnates will meet in New York Thursday for their annual scheduling conference, and it is likely that both Comiskey and Rowland will attend. If they are on the ground, there is a good chance of their putting through a big deal. The south side leaders also have three or four players whom they wish to dispose of before the start of the training trip, and they might turn them over while in New York.

The first Sox player to report for the spring trip arrived in Chicago yesterday. He is Jack Ness, a husky who is after the first base job. Ness came on at this time from the Pacific coast, where he has been ever since he finished the season as left ender for the Los Angeles team. He has, however, been in Chicago, and he decided to have a few weeks' visit with his parents before starting out on another year of pastime.

Whegman Back Today.
President Whegman of the Cub failed to return yesterday from the New York meeting of the National League, but will be home this morning. Indications are that Manager Tinker has a big deal all framed which will dispose of one of the Cub stars, and all needed to close it is the

These Girls Were Winners in
Women's Cross Country Run.



Mrs. Molly Lunde, 1st, Miss Hildur Erlendson, 2nd

AMATEURS PLAN
INTERCITY CARD;
DROP TITLE RACE

Secessionists Adopt New Pol-
icy Regarding Games
This Summer.

BY SAM WELLER.
Intercity contests between champion nines of the different cities will be the policy of the new National Amateur Baseball Federation, which sprung into being with the breaking of the ranks of the National Amateur Baseball association at Louisville Saturday.

Henry M. Tufo and W. B. Blackford, local delegates sent to the meeting by the Chicago Association of Amateurs League, a body representing 482 Chicago teams, returned yesterday. Both Tufo and Blackford maintain their organization really is the parent body and that a mistake was made in allowing the rival forces to keep the old name after leaving the meeting, following a wrangle over the voting of proxies.

Eight Cities in Federation.
Lined up with the new association are Chicago, Cleveland, Des Moines, Johnstown, Pa., Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville. In the other camp, Louisville, Detroit, and Indianapolis have accepted representatives. E. C. Seaton of Chicago, secretary of the old league, also was a representative of this city in the old body.

One of the big causes of the break was the alleged utilization of the league by delegates who represented sporting goods manufacturers. No athletic goods house will be allowed a representative in the federation, which will hold its constitutional meeting at Cincinnati on March 10.

Favors Intercity Series.
Because of the difficulties attendant on the series for the national title, the federation plans to abandon it in favor of intercity series. The rival organization may continue its national championship in opposition to the new league.

Tomorrow night the Chicago Association of Amateurs Leagues will meet to consider the break in the national body. As Tufo and Blackford were its representatives, it is practically certain to cast its lot with the federation.

Chase Wins to Northwest Club.
By defeating Sinal Social center 8 to 2, the Northwest Club won the championship of Chicago. The Sinal club, which had been runner-up, and Kenwood finished as runner-up. Cox and Geeser, Kenwood, and Miller, Northwest, led the individuals with 8 points each.

CARY SKI SCORES.

PROFESSIONALS.

Feet.	Points.
1-Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago Norge.	285
2-Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs.	285
3-Fred Brun, Chicago Norge.	284
4-Lars Hansen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	284
5-Ole Hall, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	284
6-Thord Hall, Milwaukee.	284
7-Marney Haffey, Blair, Wis.	284
8-Sigurd Overby, Hudson, Wis.	284
9-Ole Bjork, Chicago Norge.	284

AMATEURS.

1-Krist Jellum, Chicago Norge.	151
2-Gilbert Hagen, Mount Horeb, Wis.	151
3-Anders Olsen, Iola, Wis.	151
4-Arne Sletner, Chicago Norge.	151
5-Einar Jensen, Chicago Norge.	151

LONGEST JUMPS.

Feet.	Points.
Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs, Colo.	151
Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago Norge.	128
Sigurd Overby, Hudson, Wis.	128
Krist Jellum, Chicago Norge.	128
Fred Brun, Chicago Norge.	128
Anders Olsen, Iola, Wis.	128

EXPECT 300 MAT STARS FOR MEET

When entries close Thursday night for the Cook County Amateur Athletic federation wrestling championships, Chairman Harry Dugan of the most prominent expects 300 competitors will be on hand representing thirty clubs. The contestants will be divided into four preliminaries with the final contests at the Hebrew Institute.

Following is the program:
Feb. 21—100 and 125 Juniors and 155 seniors, Forwards Turner Hall, 3406 West Twenty-third street.
Feb. 22—125 Juniors and 155 and 185 seniors, Bull house, Polk and Halsted streets.
Feb. 23—160 Heavyweights, Juniors, and 155 seniors, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

Feb. 24—185, 210, and 235 Heavyweights, seniors, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

Feb. 25—Finals, Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Thorpe streets.

Feb. 26—Finals, Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Thorpe streets.

Feb. 27—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

Feb. 28—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

Feb. 29—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

Feb. 30—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

Feb. 31—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 1—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 2—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 3—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 4—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 5—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 6—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 7—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 8—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 9—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 10—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 11—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 12—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 13—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 14—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 15—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 16—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 17—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 18—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 19—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 20—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 21—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 22—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 23—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 24—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 25—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 26—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 27—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 28—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 29—Finals, Auditorium, 22nd and Paulina streets.

March 30

JOIN MOVEMENT
FOR FEDERAL TAX
ON INHERITANCES

Poll Shows Many Members of
House Are in Favor of a
Government Levy.

PARTY LINES ARE BROKEN.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The remarkable growth of the movement for the enactment of a national inheritance tax, such as is advocated by the Citizens' Tax Bureau, is shown by a poll of members of the house taken by the Tribune correspondent today.

Of the 365 members of the house who were in Washington, 126 said they favored a national tax on large inheritances. Of these, fifty-three are Republicans, eighty-five Democrats, three Progressives, one Socialist, and one independent.

Ninety members—fifty-five Republicans and thirty-five Democrats—are opposed to a tax.

One hundred and twenty-three members—thirty Republicans, fifty-eight Democrats, and two Progressives—recorded themselves as noncommittal.

Stand By State Powers.

A large number of those who are either opposed to a national tax on inheritances or noncommittal will vote for the proposed measure if it is drawn up so as not to interfere with the constitutionality of inheritance taxation. A number of pending bills provide that inheritance taxes paid to the states shall be deducted from the inheritance taxes paid to the government.

Many Democrats, who are either opposed or noncommittal, will vote for the bill if the administration supports it. It is known that President Wilson will not oppose the measure and some of his advisers are confident that he will give it support.

To each member of the house was put the following question:

"Do you favor a national tax on inheritance so graduated as to effect a redistribution of colossal fortunes?"

Many members regarded this an extremely radical form of interrogation because of the inclusion of the suggestion that the inheritance tax be made the means of breaking up swollen fortunes. It was evident that considerably more than 100 members would vote for a conservative inheritance tax "for revenue only."

Division in Delegations.

The division of opinion on the question in the forty-eight state delegations follows:

STATE	REP.	DEM.	PROG.	SOC.	IND.
Alabama	1	0	0	Nevada	0
Arizona	1	0	0	New Hampshire	2
Arkansas	0	1	0	New Jersey	2
Cal.	4	8	1	N. Mexico	1
Conn.	2	0	0	N. York	12
Colorado	2	0	0	No. C. O.	4
Delaware	0	0	0	No. Dak.	0
Florida	1	0	0	Ohio	9
Georgia	0	2	0	Oklahoma	0
Idaho	1	0	0	Oregon	1
Illinois	11	8	0	Penn.	4
Indiana	2	2	0	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	0	0	0	So. C. O.	2
Kansas	2	1	0	So. Dak.	3
Kentucky	4	1	0	Tenn.	2
Louisiana	3	2	0	Texas	7
Maine	1	1	0	Utah	1
Maryland	1	1	0	Vermont	0
Mass.	2	5	0	Virginia	0
Michigan	3	2	0	Wash.	2
Minnesota	2	3	0	W. Va.	1
Miss.	4	2	0	Wis.	7
Missouri	2	2	0	Wyo.	0
Montana	1	0	0	Totals	148
Nebraska	2	0	0		50,125

Division of Illinois Men.

In the Illinois delegation those who answered the question in the affirmative were Representatives Wilson, Britton, Yea, Copley, Fuller, King, T. S. Williams, and Denison, Republicans; and Buchanan, Tavener, and Sabath, Democrats.

Those who answered in the negative were Representatives McMillen, Miller, Sterling, McInerney, Redmond, Bonham, and McDaniel, Republicans; and Stroh, Ralston, Foster, and Wren, Williams, Democrats. Those who were noncommittal were Representatives Moon, Wheeler, Cannon, and Chipperfield, Republicans; and Gallagher, Democrat.

Representative Smith [Mich.]—Inheritance taxes should be sufficient on large estates to pay a just proportion of the administration expenses of the government.

WHO IS L. M. GORDON?

Handsome Costumed Woman
Adjudged Insane, Declares
He Is Her Husband.

A fashionably costumed woman, who said she was the wife of L. M. Gordon of Chicago, was yesterday adjudged insane by a committee a few hours after she was found behaving strangely in the railroad station at Mattoon, Ill. She said she went from Chicago to California in October, and six weeks ago started home with \$1,000 in her purse. She could remember the names of some of her relatives except the "husband, L. M. Gordon." The name does not appear in the city or telephone directory.

TO GO FROM CELL TO COURT.

Old Doc Baker Faces Arrest on
Conspiracy Charge When He Gets
Out of Jail Wednesday.

When J. L. Baker, known as Old Doc Baker, is released from jail next Wednesday at 12 o'clock, he will be arrested by Detective George Griswold of Chicago, who has been retained by State's Attorney Payne for jumping a bail bond of \$10,000 following an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud Chicago business men.

Distillation to Be Won.

DETROIT, Feb. 16, 1916.—The government will immediately take over all the terms which distinguish the name of the Chicago distiller, George Griswold, from the rest of the distillers. The government also said that the still will be exhibited to the fact that the government intends to profit by the operation of justice for distilling just.

Illinois Men Give Views.

Typical expressions of opinion by Illinois members follow:

Representative May (Dem.)—I think inheritance should be taxed in every state and I think the tax should be heavily graduated. I would not be opposed to the enactment of a federal law prescribing a standard for such taxes and providing that where the states do not

"SO BROAD LETTY" IS WITH US.

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

"SO LONG, LETTY."
Being a farce with music—book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris, tunes by Earl Carroll—presented at the Olympic theater, Chicago, Feb. 13, 1916. Letty Robbins, Miss Charlotte Greenwood, Tommy Robbins, Sydney Grant, Grand Miller, Miss Mae Foley, Eddie Clegg, Miss Clegg, "Chit," a actress, Miss Frances Cameron, Amelia Ocasio, Charles, Miss Nellie Wilson, Burrell Barberette, Eddie, Fred, and Barney, The Cameron Sisters, Freda, The Clegg Sisters, The Clegg Sisters, The Cameron Sisters.



Walter Cattell,
in "So Long Letty".

CHURCH STARTS
JUNIOR POLICE TO
HELP PATROL CITY

Rogers Park Presbyterian Pas-
tor Wins Collaboration of
Chief Healey and Trainer.

THINKS THE MAYOR IS LAX.

A junior police modeled after the regular Chicago police, with chief, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and patrolmen, is the plan adopted by the Rogers Park Presbyterian church at Greenleaf avenue and Perry street. The church purposes to save the boy and to help the police regulate the morals of the city.

It was "Save the Boy"—sunday by order of Mayor Thompson, and the junior police plan is one designed to help the movement.

Police Trainer to Help.

"Charles B. Turk, the trainer of the regular police, with chief, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and patrolmen, is the plan adopted by the Rogers Park Presbyterian church at Greenleaf avenue and Perry street. The church purposes to save the boy and to help the police regulate the morals of the city.

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Divorcee of Dead Brother

Claims Share.

SURE HE'LL GET IT

After \$400,000 had wound its mystic thread around the head of Keith Edward Dalrymple and he had begun to distribute his wealth in various philanthropic ways—a purely mental distribution—the young man, who occupies a cell in the detective bureau, experienced some sensations in having his golden aura leave him yesterday.

There is a contest over the Dalrymple estate in Port Allegany, Pa., and the young man who calls himself Keith Edward Dalrymple, and who is accused of passing bad checks, is declared by Allegany witnesses of being an impostor.

Divorcee Brings Troubles.

The efforts of a divorced woman to get a share of the estate has brought about the trouble. She is the former wife of Hugh Dalrymple, brother of the missing Keith Edward. Hugh Dalrymple is dead, but before his death he had divorced his first wife and remarried. Now the first wife claims she was divorced by fraud and that she is entitled to a widow's share in the estate.

To aid in solving the problem W. A. Dusenbury, vice president of the First National bank of Olean, N. Y., a small town near Port Allegany, guardian of Keith Edward Dalrymple, sent Frank A. Davis to Port Allegany to make an attempt at identification. Mr. Davis looked at the young man in the detective bureau cell, and after questioning him decided he is not the missing heir and so reported to Dusenbury.

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS TO HAVE IMPORTANT WEEK

Midyear Conference of National Association Begins Today in Chicago.

BY C. M. CARTWRIGHT.

This week will be one of the important ones for the local life insurance agents of the country, as the midyear conference of the National Association of Insurance Agents will be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, starting this morning and continuing through tomorrow. The national officers and a number of former presidents will attend.

Home of the local agents' associations throughout the central west will send delegates to the meeting. The midyear conference is composed of national officers, the committees, and also the officers of the state associations. The southern people will not be in Chicago in large numbers, owing to the sectional meeting to be held at Atlanta, Ga., March 15-18. Following the meeting at Atlanta, Secretary Putnam of the national body will visit a number of southern cities and will make a tour of Texas.

There are a number of leading questions to come before the conference, including underwriters' agencies, boiler policies, continental commissions, extension of the association work, etc.

Illinois Agents to Meet.

The Illinois Association of Insurance Agents will have its midyear meeting at Peoria on Wednesday. This will be the meeting in the state of the year and Secretary Edward F. Peacock of Elgin has been giving much time to the preparation of the program.

Among the speakers during the day and at the banquet will be President Edward C. Roth and Secretary Putnam of the National Association of Insurance Agents, George D. Markham of St. Louis, ex-president of the national association; Walter H. Bennett of Springfield, Ill., state fire marshal; Clarence S. Pellet of Chicago; George North Taylor of St. Louis, president of the Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents; Walter D. Williams of Rockford, Ill., western manager of the Security of Connecticut and Reliance, E. R. Parlow of Danville, Ill., president of the Illinois association, will preside at the business sessions.

Conn. Agents Two-Keins.

The week was an exciting one in casualty insurance circles, owing to the reinsurance of two companies and the failure of another. The Union Casualty of Philadelphia, which failed to qualify for reinsurance following an examination by the insurance department, which showed an impairment of over \$100,000 in its capital. The Union Casualty has reinsurance nearly all of its business, but will endeavor to reorganize. If it continues, Vice President and General Manager Roger Byrne says that it will not write compensation insurance.

The biggest surprise, however, came when it was announced that the New England Equitable of Boston had reentered in the Casualty, Accident and Liability. It takes over all the business except the industrial accident and health. The New England Equitable has been doing about \$2,000,000 a year in premiums. It is stated that the New England Equitable may continue to write industrial accident and health business.

Rates Held Too Low.

The New England Equitable's fight is attributed to losses resulting from lack of underwriting knowledge and experience on the part of the former management. They had reached a large figure, particularly in the liability and surety accounts. The company did business all over the country, and found itself in deep water as the result of writing a large volume of liability and workmen's compensation insurance at too low rates.

The National Life Stock Insurance company of Indianapolis was placed in the hands of a receiver last week. The company was organized in 1910, and was recently examined by the Indiana department. The report, however, has not been made public. It is understood that the company has not been writing much business since the first of the year. It needed more funds to make it a factor in the life insurance field.

Chicago Underwriters Elect.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Life Underwriters' association during the week, Alfred MacArthur, general agent of the National Life, U. S. A., of Chicago, was chosen president. Mr. MacArthur served as chairman of the executive committee during the year. He stated that his election would be a token to bring together the life men of the city in harmony and to considerable educational work.

George R. McLean, general manager of the Home, who has been president during the year, was elected chairman of the executive committee. He has been one of the most zealous presidents the association ever had, and attempted in many ways to better conditions. At the meeting last week Mr. McLean announced that the campaign against trustees had taken on definite lines. The election of the president was President Edward A. Peacock, president of the National association, who comes from Pittsburgh. He spoke on "Life Insurance Salesmanship." Mr. Woods is an earnest advocate of higher standards for life insurance men.

Agents Fix National Convention.

The conference committee of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents has set the week of Sept. 11 as the date for their next joint annual convention. These conventions will be held either at Virginia Hot Springs or White Sulphur Springs and the date mentioned is selected to make it possible for insurance officers and others interested to attend the annual convention of the insurance commissioners, which is scheduled to be held at Richmond either the week preceding or the week following the convention of the companies and agents.

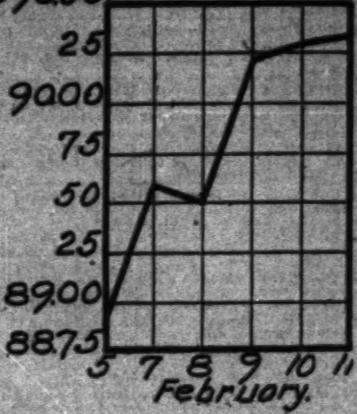
The date referred to has been under consideration for some time and has been selected by the executive committee of the two associations. Plans have been made for a very large and successful convention.

Authenticated by G. A. New York, 1800 Fulton street, was found deceased yesterday by George Kierick, his son. A gas jet was only half open, and the notice followed that it was out of employment for some time.

NEW YORK WEEKLY STOCK RANGE.

Diagram showing the daily changes during the last week in the average closing prices of twenty leading New York stocks, as published in "The Chicago Tribune".

Average Price per Share
59050



FORECLOSURE IN STREET TODAY

International Mercantile Marine Trouble Holds Eyes of All.

New York, Feb. 13.—As a result of the various official statements issued this week in the pending three-cornered International Mercantile Marine controversy, Wall street is greatly interested in the foreclosure hearing to be held here before the federal district court tomorrow.

Application for a forced sale of the property, made by the holders of the \$52,000,000 4½ per cent bonds last April, was based on the fact that no interest had been paid on those bonds since the October, 1914, coupon was passed.

Ordinarily, no one would be surprised at the action thus taken by the holders of those bonds. But the story of International Mercantile Marine is unique, even in wall street's history.

Today the holders of the outstanding bonds and preferred and common stock are actually fighting.

As to whether the current earnings should be used to pay off the principal or as the back interest in the company's bonded debt. In the meantime, the receivership, which is to the ordinary everyday man means bankruptcy, goes merrily on.

Differ as to Earnings.

Holders of Mercantile Marine's preferred shares are claiming that their company is now earning at the rate of \$40,000,000 a month, after allowing for all operating expenses, depreciation, and fixed charges.

The common share holders are claiming that earnings are running at the rate of \$72,000,000 per annum and are arguing that instead of paying dividends, earnings should be used to pay off the principal of the bonded debt, with the balance to be used to pay off only part of the bonded debt, using the balance to pay the 80 per cent accumulated dividends on their shares.

The exact plan proposed by the preferred share holders, which has just been finally rejected by the holders of the common stock, was to issue \$60,000,000 new bonds and \$20,000,000 new five-year 5 per cent notes, which, with money in hand, would permit the payment of all outstanding bonded debt at par, the \$20,000,000 notes to be retired from current earnings, after which \$20,000,000 of the new stock would be given to the preferred share holders. This is the preferred plan.

For the preferred share holder to take the common stock for his present holdings, and then waive his claim for 80 per cent back dividends by taking 50 per cent in new stock at the end of five years, seems fair. But, even so, there is a great deal to be said for the position of the common stock holder who claims that no dividends should be paid, but that all of the earnings now being reported should be used to cancel the bonded debt.

No one can predict how long the European war will last. This much, however, is known: When the war ends 50 per cent of England's mercantile marine will be reduced, and the German boats now out of commission will also begin active competition with the ships of International Mercantile Marine, which are now reaping a golden harvest.

In any event, it is difficult to see how the bondholders can win their point when they appear in court on Feb. 14 to argue for a foreclosure sale.

In responsible banking circles the charge has been made that only a few days before application was made for a receiver on the ground that the company was unable to meet its sentimental interest obligations on the \$60,000,000 bonds, enough money representing current earnings was taken out of the treasury for the purpose of buying sovereign steamships. If that charge is true it is safe to predict that the bondholders will never press their suit for a foreclosure sale.

R. L. E.

Struck by Train Dies.

Hermon Wainright, 418 Webster avenue, died in New York yesterday morning, the result of the shock and internal injuries. He was hit by a work train on the Wabash railroad Jan. 28.

How War Affects Case.

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 Advertising
 Than All the Other Chicago Papers Combined**

When you want to rent an apartment—no matter what kind of an apartment you want—The Tribune gives you a bigger assortment, a wider range of choice covering every conceivable kind of apartment, a *bigger and better list to choose from than you could get if you searched through the lists of ALL THE OTHER CHICAGO PAPERS COMBINED.*

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